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FIRST DETAILED INTERROGATION REPORT

Source : GIRG, Walter
Position : SS Hauptsturmfuehrer
SS Jagdverbande
Case No. : S022
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This report contains information primarily of the SS Jagdverbände, emphasizing SS Jagdverband Mitte, and two important missions behind enemy lines which Source led. Included also is Source's explanation of the Total Einsatz (Suicide Mission) movement as practiced by the Germans and a brief history of the Schutzkorps Alpenland (SKA).

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SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
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DATE 2001 2008

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1st Lt. Ord.
for JOSEPH H. KOLISCH
Major, Infantry
Commanding

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FOR COORDINATION WITH ^{ed} US Army

Christina

PA in folder for GIRG.

P.F. 603,202.

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I. SOURCE: DESCRIPTION AND VITAL STATISTICS

This report should be read in conjunction with Preliminary Information Report on GIRG, Walter, Reference Number S022/USDIC/PC5, dated 18 October 1945, this Headquarters. Personal description and a short biography are included therein.

According to Source, he conceived of a plan in 1944 of assembling groups of German volunteers who would execute long-range intelligence missions and thus enable the German High Command to be on its guard against Russian surprise attacks and give it time to retreat.

Accordingly, on 1 August 1944 he was transferred to the school of the Jaeger Battalion 502, later to be incorporated into the SS Jagdverbaende. His commander at that time was SS Sturmbannfuhrer SKORZENY, who also headed the SS Jagdverbaende.

He completed his special training and demolition schooling quickly, and on 26 August received orders for his first mission, a Reichsauftrag (mission from the Supreme Command), transmitted to him by SKORZENY. The mission was called "LANDFRIED" and has also been named "Unternehmen GIRG". GIRG returned from this mission in September and went to a hospital because of wounds incurred. After his release from the hospital he received the "Ritterkreuz" for his accomplishments and a six-weeks leave.

By the time he returned for duty at the beginning of January 1945 the SS Jagdverbaende had been organized, with Jaeger Battalion 502 incorporated. GIRG belonged to Jagdverband Mitte, but was with his organization only a short time before he left again on 1 February 1945, with a new mission. He remained behind Russian lines until March, then became embroiled in the fighting at Kolberg with another outfit until April. On 15 April the SS Jagdverbaende ceased to exist as such, and GIRG was already busying himself with other resistance plans, which never materialized.

Thus it is seen from the above account that Source spent very little actual time in the SS Jagdverbaende as such, and his knowledge of its inner functions is limited. He was attached to them on paper, but constantly away on missions.

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II. JAEGER BATTALION 502

A. FORMATION

It was noticed early in the war by the German High Command that long-range reconnaissance behind the enemy lines often yielded valuable intelligence information. Frequently, during the ever-changing tactical situations individual German soldiers or small units had become separated from the main body as much as 200 kilometers, and their observations furnished the intelligence officers of the divisions with important information.

Apart from the ordinary Frontaufklarungstruppen a certain number of groups were formed to undertake these long-range reconnaissance, special mission, and sabotage operations.

After SS Obersturmbannfuhrer SKORZENY had liberated MUSSOLINI that year he received the additional assignment of establishing a battalion of German volunteers to be used for special missions, and Jaeger Battalion 502 was formed for that purpose in the fall of 1943. Every man was to receive special and varied training - horseback riding, driving all kinds of vehicles, flying, parachute jumping, etc. The battalion was activated in the Castle Friedenthal in Sachsenhausen and placed directly under Amt VI s of the RSHA. It consisted of a staff company, a Number One Company, and a Number Two Company, with cadremen coming from the Waffen SS.

B. OPERATIONS

Jaeger Battalion 502 decided for the first time to establish a number of "Trupps" which would undertake long-range reconnaissance and combine it with sabotage. The trupps were purely military units and did not operate as, for example, agents who established themselves in certain areas and remained there. The trupps generally camped in wooded areas for three or four weeks, then returned to their own lines. For better camouflage they were dressed in civilian clothes or in enemy uniforms and spoke the language of the area. A trupp was never stronger than 25 men and consisted entirely of German and foreign volunteers in a proportion of two Germans to one foreigner.

They worked in the following manner: The trupp was divided into four sections of six men each, working independently, and the sections were to later meet at previously designated rendezvous points. They roamed a certain part of the area, made their reconnaissance missions, and delivered their messages at the rendezvous point, from where they

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were transmitted by radio to the army command. When a large target was to be destroyed the entire trupp was mobilized for the task. The intelligence missions were generally facilitated by contacts with members of the local population who acted as informers. Every such contact with civilians was to be executed by means of the letter-box system. Every trupp was directed to new targets by means of radio. (When the SS Jagdverbaende, see below, were formed these missions continued to be executed and perfected by the different sub-sections.)

III. THE SS JAGDVERBAENDE

A. FORMATION

The need for more units such as the Jaeger Battalion 502 was soon apparent. Thus in October 1944 the SS Jagdverbaende were formed, still under the leadership of SKORZENY. The special groups were commanded by one staff and were drawn from the following units: Jaegerbattalion 502, which was reorganized and became Jagdverband Mitte; Fallschirmjaegerbattalion 500, which became Fallschirmjaegerbattalion 600, a part of the SS Jagdverbaende; parts of the Regiment Brandenburg, split up among the various Jagdverbaende; part of the Kampfgeschwader 200, split up among the various Jagdverbaende; and parts of the Heereskampfschwimmer, which became the Flusskampfschwimmer, an organic part of the SS Jagdverbaende.

SKORZENY had received permission to recruit as many as 5,000 men, but only Jagdverband Mitte achieved its full complement by the end of 1944. Jagdverbaende Ost, Sued, Nord West, and Sued West were about 70 % complete at that time. The main items lacking were a sufficient number of weapons and equipment. At the end of 1944 the battalion strength was about 400.

B. TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

1. Staff:

Location: Sachsenhausen near Berlin
Commander: SS Obersturmbannfuhrer SKORZENY
Chief of Staff: SS Obersturmbannfuhrer WALTER
Signal Unit: A detachment of the SS Jagdverbaende Signal Unit.
Supply Unit: A detachment of the SS Jagdverbaende Supply Unit.

2. Jagdverband Mitte:

Location: Sachsenhausen near Berlin

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Commander: SS Obersturmfuehrer FICKER
Composition: three companies of 100 men each (only German volunteers) and three SS officers each.

3. Jagdverband Ost:

Location: Hohensalzach in Warthogau
Commander: Major AUCH
Composition: Volunteers who spoke very good Russian, Polish, Latvian, Finnish, and also volunteer Ukrainians, Finns and Poles

4. SS Jagdverband Sued Ost:

Location: Near Krens (Oberdonau)
Commander: Major BIEFSCH
Composition: German volunteers speaking the following languages fluently: Slovakian, Hungarian, Roumanian, Bulgarian, Serbian. Also nationals of the above named countries.

5. SS Jagdverband Nord West:

Location: Neustrelitz in Okernmark
Commander: SS Hauptsturmfuehrer HEUER
Composition: Volunteers from Flanders, Holland, and Denmark

6. SS Jagdverband Sued West:

Location: Near Stuttgart
Commander: Major (Name unknown to Source)
Composition: Belgian and French volunteers.

7. Flusskampfswimmer:

Location: Vienna
Commander: SS Untersturmfuehrer SCHREIBER
Composition: Consisted only of about 100 German volunteers.

8. Signal Unit:

Location: With every SS Jagdverband; school located in the Harz Mountains.
Commander: SS Hauptsturmfuehrer STRECKFUSS
Composition: Only German volunteers

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(The SS Jagdverbände were committed by the Fuehrungsstab of the OKW in coordination with Amt VI of the RSHA.)

C. MAKEUP OF A JAGDVERBAND

The equipment of a Jagdverband (motorized and equipped) consisted approximately of the following:

1. Staff Company: Signal Section with a 70-watt receiver and a sufficient number of agent W/T sets. Motorcycle section. Supply transport section.
2. Number one Company: Three sections armed with the Sturmgewehr '44. One section of 7.5 mm light artillery. Squad of engineers and a squad with flame throwers for each section.
3. Number Two Company, Motorized Infantry: Equipped same as Number One Company.
4. Number three company, Arm. Recon. Co.: Equipped same as Number one Company.
5. Number four Company, Heavy Company: Armored reconnaissance section with two heavy and four light armored cars. Amphibian engineer section (Pionier Stosstrupp) equipped with demolition material and flame throwers. A heavy mortar section in armored cars. Anti-tank section, 75 mm guns, on tractors or on trucks.

IV. SS JAGDVERBAND MITTE

At the same time the SS Jagdverbände were established parts of Jaeger Battalion 502 were assigned to the new group, and the battalion itself was reorganized into SS Jagdverband Mitte, as mentioned above.

Following is the organization of Jagdverband Mitte as of February 1945.

Battalion Commander: SS Obersturmfuehrer FUECKER

Staff:

Adjutant: SS Untersturmfuehrer KRAMZOW.

Administration: SS Obersturmfuehrer SCHWIDT

Technical Officer: SS Untersturmfuehrer MUELLER

Special Service Officer: SS Untersturmfuehrer KUTSCHKE

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Company Number One:

Company Commander: SS Obersturmfuehrer KAMMS; killed in action.
Platoon Leader: Lt. KRUEGER. Strength of company approximately 120 men. Equipment like any infantry company.

Company Number Two:

Company Commander: Unknown to Source
Platoon leader: SS Untersturmfuehrer HANTEL; killed in action.
Strength approximately 120 men. Equipment like first company.

Company Number Three:

Company Commander: SS Obersturmfuehrer LUDWIG
Platoon leader: Lt. MUELLER; killed in action. Strength approximately 130 men. Equipment six 75 mm Infantry howitzers.

Company Number Four: (Reconnaissance Company)

Company Commander: SS Obersturmfuehrer SCHWERT.
Strength approximately 80 men. Equipment one eight-wheel armored reconnaissance car, six armored half-tracks.

V. THE MISSION LANDFRIED (UNTERNEHMEN GIRG)

A. PREPARATIONS

On 26 August 1944 GIRG received from his immediate commander, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer SKORZENY, a top secret order for the "Mission LANDFRIED".

The mission was the following: Subject was to leave with six airplanes and 35 men and land in the area of Temesburg. They were to carry extra weapons which were to be distributed among the civilian population, to organize the local population and thus establish a defensive line between Temesburg and Kronstadt. This action was supposed to halt the advance of the Russians and Roumanians until German troops could relieve the group.

The equipment was very defective, and the time for preparation was very short. GIRG and his men travelled by rail with their equipment and arrived in Vienna, where Obersturmbannfuehrer WANECK of Amt VI c of the RSHA gave Source further orders. The airplanes were standing ready at the Vienna airdrome. Subject worked one day in the offices of

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Section VI e and evaluated all reports concerning the order of battle and the positions of the enemy.

It was then decided to arrange a new mission quickly when another unit threatened to take away the group's six airplanes. GIRG received permission to proceed immediately. With his men and forty German-Roumanians, who had been recruited from the SS Frontleitstelle Vienna, he flew to Neuburg via Debreccen. There the men were transported in small trucks to a small frontier village, and Source met SS General PFLEPS, who commanded an Army in this particular area and who agreed completely with Source's plans.

B. THE FINAL PLANS

The new plans were as follows: There were to be three reconnaissance and sabotage groups:

1. The eastern trupp, under the command of SS Oberscharfuehrer FRITSCH, was to commit sabotage in the passes about 70 kilometers south of Kronstadt, make a reconnaissance, and then come back with the remainder of the men.

2. The central trupp, under GIRG's command, was to operate from Hermannstadt up to the Rotenturm Pass with the same mission, sabotage and long range reconnaissance.

3. The western trupp, under the command of SS Oberscharfuehrer HAHN, would operate as far as Klausburg and 20 kilometers to the south, with the identical mission.

All direct contact with the enemy was to be avoided. The group planned to start without radio and report over W/T as soon as it had any intelligence. The time allotted for the entire mission was fourteen days. Rations were taken along for three days; the rest of the time the group was to live off the land. All information was to be obtained from the population. Each trupp had one commander and 25 SS men, and equipment consisting of hand weapons, demolition material, and maps.

C. EQUIPMENT

The three trupps were equipped with uniforms which looked very much like those of the Allied paratroopers. (Trupp "WITTE", however, was dressed in civilian clothes). One trupp was sub-divided in four sections of six men each.

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The equipment received by the men consisted of a light uniform, and a rucksack. This rucksack contained civilian clothes, similar to those worn in the area, handkerchiefs, a map, first aid equipment, concentrated foods, and ammunition for submachine gun and pistol. (When the men wore civilian clothes, the submachine gun was carried in the rucksack.) The men also carried with them paper, pencil, compass, a watch, a first aid packet, hand grenades, a pistol, a camouflage net, a dagger, a flashlight, matches, and a garotte. The arms were the 7.65 pistol and the British Stan submachine gun. The entire group was further provided with a large amount of explosives (Nipolitplastic). The commander of the group carried a complete collection of maps and a demolition kit. The entire "Mission LANDEFRIED" was equipped with two U/T sets (quartz gerat REF 109) and airplane recognition panels.

D. IN ACTION WITH TRUPP MITTE.

Subject marched with his trupp to the Hungarian frontier village of Zuckormandl. Because of the lack of time the planes could not be used for a preliminary reconnaissance flight. The group crossed the border on 31 August 1944 without having encountered any enemy units. Without further contact, the river Grosser Kockol was crossed. The lines were so thinly occupied that the group could march during the day. The trupp's uniforms were sufficiently inconspicuous so that it was possible to travel by train from Angentenn to Hornstadt. There GIRG divided his men into three small groups and ordered them to move towards the castle of Heltau. His own group pitched tents in a small garden near Michaelsberg. They waited two days for the other groups to return from their missions. The only two men who had arrived were those who had become separated from the others.

By 4 September six men had been collected and the group marched towards the Rotenturn Pass. At that time the strength of the Roumanian forces marching towards Agnetenn and the strength of the Russian units operating around the Rotenturn Pass had been found out. The group arrived there after a ten hour mountain climb. They intended to spend the night and to begin gathering information from the Roumanians. Guards were posted, but two hours after dark they were surprised by a Russian unit and surrounded. After a heavy fight the group managed to escape without any casualties. In Heltau they observed the advance of the Sixth Russian Army and marked its positions on maps for future reference. These Russian troops were in the best of fighting condition. Discipline and order reigned throughout. The group observed many new armored units.

On the night of 9 September 1944 the group again travelled by train

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in the direction of the front. From Schaerzburg they marched for 35 kilometers towards the main line of resistance, constantly in the immediate vicinity of the Russian advancing columns. They advanced so quickly that they arrived in Nades in a Rumanian depot. GIRG's group was mistaken for Rumanian stragglers who had left their German units. Their equipment was searched, and the weapons were found. One of the men managed to escape immediately thereafter. The Russians soon arrived, and the group was immediately condemned to death. They had to stand against a small tree and twenty Russian were ordered to execute them.

GIRG, however, managed to flee after being shot into the head and having his foot perforated by another bullet. Notwithstanding his wounds, he marched 20 kilometers until he reached the German lines and made all of his reports. His comrades were presumably killed. GIRG was immediately brought to the army commander and made a more complete report comprising political, military, and social intelligence. He had found out through his reconnaissance mission that the Russians intended pushing over Klausenburg with fresh armored troops and with anti-tank artillery. Because the army commander was informed of this news he was able to reform his lines and avoid encirclement.

F. THE OTHER TRUPPS

The eastern trupp saved a German army corps from complete encirclement and brought back 200 German soldiers who had been left behind. It was also able to destroy completely the water mains of the city of Kronstadt.

The western trupp came back with valuable reconnaissance intelligence. Some of the men who had been left behind in Rumania finally joined a W/T intelligence group operating in Rumania on 30 March 1945 and were working for them. The group had suffered about 40 % casualties during the mission, most of whom had been declared missing in action since 1 October 1944 and comprised one NCO and eight men. The W/T intelligence group had been left in Rumania during the last days of the war and never returned home.

VI. ANOTHER BEHIND-THE-LINE MISSION

In February 1945 Source volunteered for another reconnaissance mission behind the Russian lines, between Danzing and Breslau. His orders read only general reconnaissance. The absence of German air reconnaissance at that time made the mission necessary. Although the mission was well planned the equipment of the group was rather poor.

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due to the shortage of time in preparing the mission. The group, consisting of 53 men and two officers, left with a few days ration, poor winter clothing, no explosives, very few maps, one radio set, and some small arms. When on 13 February 1945 the group lost its only radio set, the work of the mission as such was ended, and the men tried to return to the German lines. They reached the town of Kolburg, which was then encircled by the Red Army on 15 March 1945.

The commanding officer of the town accused Source and his men of being members of the "Seidlitz Movement". The reason for this accusation was based on: (1) the capture of the Seidlitz agents who infiltrated into Kolburg the day before; (2) the thought by the commander of the town that it was impossible to pass the Russian and German M.L.R. without being recognized. Source was sentenced to death but released a few days later when recognized by other German officers. He then was ordered to defend a sector of the fortress city of Kolburg.

At the end of March Source returned to "Jagdverband Mitte" and did not participate in any mission thereafter.

VII. TOTAL EINSATZ (SUICIDE MISSION)

A. THE GERMAN VERSION

The German High Command first conceived the idea of Total Einsatz after noting its employment by the Japanese in the form of the Kamikaze suicide units. The Germans, however, did not have complete Einsatz such as that of the Japanese. There was a possibility of completing dangerous missions and still saving the lives of personnel.

No actual German unit was entirely committed to Total Einsatz. Instead, it was mainly a matter of individual volunteers offering to perform special missions. Several different units were provided for these Total Einsatz volunteers - the Jagdverbande, the Heereskampfschwimmer, and Kampfgeschwader 200 - but the specific units were not composed entirely of these men, although one of them, Kampfgeschwader 200, was originally formed along those lines.

B. KAMPFGESCHWADER 200

In the summer of 1944 the German Luftwaffe established this unit of volunteers who were ready to execute any Total Einsatz by means of pursuit planes, which would ram into enemy torpedo planes, or dive gliders. The Kampfgeschwader 200 was also to provide airplanes to drop agents in the rear of enemy lines.

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The suicidal ramming of enemy planes was accomplished successfully several times, but the dive gliders, although constructed, were never used.

A final experiment of the Kampfgeschwader 200 was the parachute ball, which contained two agents to be dropped on a mission. After landing they would destroy the ball. The mission of the agents was sabotage and to create general confusion behind the enemy lines.

C. THE FLUSSKAMPFSCHWIMMER

The German Navy established the first unit of Marine sabotage (Meereskampfschwimmer) in 1943. The volunteers were equipped with special rubber suits and diving apparatus, with steel cutters and demolition loads, with which they were to swim towards the target from a distance of about twenty kilometers. As soon as they arrived at the target they were to attach the demolition equipment and its time fuses against the target and leave as soon as possible.

When the SS Jagdverbände were formed they had among their missions the demolition of river bridges. For that purpose river sabotage groups were organized, called the Flusskampfschwimmer and drawn from the units of the Meereskampfschwimmer. A group consisted of six men who could operate in the water for about ten hours and execute their mission by night if necessary. The training school for the Flusskampfschwimmer was in Vienna.

VIII. SCHUTZKORPS ALPENLAND (SKA)

On 15 April 1945 the SS Jagdverbände ceased to exist under that title and were renamed Schutzkorps Alpenland (SKA), with the aim of defending the Alpenland against any attacks by the Russians. During operations more adherents were to be recruited from the civilian population. The mission was to be executed in such a way that the enemy was forced to recognize the Schutzkorps as an important opponent. However, its recognition as an underground resistant movement fostered by the SS Jagdverbände was limited by the fact that it was perpetrated only to combat the Russians.

The Korps was to be commanded by SKORZENY himself. The equipment consisted of weapons and all kinds of material necessary for the campaign. Rations for three months were also distributed. Signal communications with the Command Post were to be established by means of 70-watt W/T sets and by couriers. The central W/T station was called "Brieftaube". The supply depot was established in Radstadt in the Tauern mountains.

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The entire plan of combating the Russians was abandoned because the Western Allies occupied the continent. On the day of surrender the men of the Korps were ordered to report to the German army separation centers for formal discharge from the German armed forces. Until then the main mission had been to prevent the transfer of and looting of the country's wealth by the encroaching Allies.

IX. ARMY ARMORED OCS IN WINNERSDORF

The Wehrmacht armored OCS in Winnersdorf was divided into three groups, two of which were located in Winnersdorf proper. The third group was stationed at Putlos/Oldenburg, Ostholstein, until November 1943. It then transferred to Fallingpostel (60 km north of Hannover). The instructions of the three groups were identical. While group one and two were made up of Army personnel, group three was attended by officer candidates of the Waffen SS only, who during their stay at school were under the Army's jurisdiction. However, not all instructors in group three came from the Waffen SS.

Prior to Putlos, Source had to attend a pre-OCS course at Bitcho near Strasbourg, for three months. The instructions there covered communications (which included gunnery and material), motor transport, and tactics. The latter subject was confined to individual tank actions. Upon completion the student continued his training at Putlos. After a repetition of the work done at Bitcho, the instructions were very similar, but on a more advanced scale.

According to Source, between 300 to 400 men attended group three for each course. A new course was not started until the previous one was completed. A three-hour a week lecture on "Weltanschauung" (world perception) was given in addition to the technical subjects. The last hours were devoted to a general and rather free discussion, in which the greater part of the students surprisingly participated. It was this subject which put the light on a man's political reliability, and the instructor had to grade each student in that respect.

X. SS JUNKERSCHULE AT KLAGENFURT

The SS Junkerschule at Klagenfurt was one of three of its kind. The other two schools were located at Braunschweig and Bad Tölz, the latter being the main school. These three institutions served as the Infantry OCS for the Waffen SS, and each course lasted about six months, with about 400 men attending. If the demand for new officer material rose the instructions were accordingly cut to five or even four months. At this school all instructors were members of the Waffen SS. The course covered the following subjects: infantry

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tactics, infantry weapons (gunnery), motor transport, communications, sports, and eight hours a week devoted to Weltanschauung (world perception). Discussions on all topics were quite frequent and were carried out until the point that the instructor felt that it might influence the rest of the class.

XI. PERSONALITIES

AUCH Major, Commander of Jagdverband Ost

BELL, Dr. SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, instructor of Weltanschauung at Army armored OCS at Putlos. Age 37; height 1.80 m; hair blond.

BENFISCH Major, Commander of Jagdverband Sued Ost.

BIALIS SS Untersturmfuehrer; instructor of tactics at Army armored OCS at Putlos; height 1.72 m; hair dark blond; eyes blue; age 26.

BESTMANN SS Standartenfuehrer, Commanding Officer of SS Junkerschule at Klagenfurt; age 38; eyes blue; height 1.85 m; wearer of the Knight's Cross.

FIMZFELBER SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, Commanding Officer at Army armored OCS, at Bitcher; age 36; height 1.75 m; very sparse hair; right leg amputated.

FRITSCH SS Oberscharfuehrer, commanded eastern troop of Mission Friedland.

FUCKER SS Obersturmfuehrer, Commanding Officer of Jagdverband Mitte; age 35; height 1.78 m; hair blond; eyes brown; wears glasses.

GELPEL SS Hauptsturmfuehrer; instructor of tactics at Army armored OCS at Putlos; age 35; eyes blue; height 1.85 m; hair black;

GOELLING SS Obersturmfuehrer; Adjutant at SS Junkerschule at Klagenfurt; age 24; hair dark blond; height 1.90 m; eyes blue.

HAHN SS Oberscharfuehrer, commanded Western troop at Mission Friedland.

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HERBSTLIEB SS Obersturmfuehrer; General Information for new Officers at SS Junkerschule Klagenfurt; age 28 eyes blue; hair blond; height 1.90 m.

HEUTER SS Hauptsturmfuehrer; Commander of Jagdverband Nord West; age 38; height 1.75 m; hair black; eyes dark.

HILLING SS Obersturmfuehrer; instructor of Tactics at Army armored OCS at Bitch; age 32; hair blond; eyes blue; has a pitted complexion.

KERSTEN SS Hauptsturmfuehrer; instructor of Tactics at SS Junkerschule Klagenfurt; age 32; height 1.85 m; dark hair; eyes dark; left leg amputated.

KINZ Hauptsturmfuehrer; General Information to Officers at SS Junkerschule Klagenfurt; age 28; height 1.72 m; hair light.

KRANZOW SS Untersturmfuehrer; was with Jaegerbattalion 502; 1.78 m tall; dark hair; is 25 years old. He is married and lives in North Germany. Adjutant of Jagdverband Mitte.

KRUEGER Lieutenant; joined the Jagdverbande in January 1945; 1.80 m tall; dark hair; age 30; Platoon Leader in Company One, Jagdverband Mitte.

KUTSCHKE SS Untersturmfuehrer; was with the Jaegerbattalion 502 since early 1944; 1.68 m tall; light hair; age 24; married and lives in North Germany; Special Service Officer of Jagdverband Mitte.

LUDWIG SS Obersturmfuehrer; came to the Jagdverband in February 1945 from the SS Junkerschule Klagenfurt; 1.75 m tall; dark hair; age 35; single; Commander of Company Three, Jagdverband Mitte.

MAUNEN SS Obersturmfuehrer; instructor of Tactics at Fahnenjunkerschule Klagenfurt; age 25; height 1.76 m; blond hair; blue eyes; round face.

MILLER SS Untersturmfuehrer; instructor of Tactics at Fahnenjunkerschule Klagenfurt; age 22; hair

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MUELLER SS Untersturmfuehrer; joined the Jagdverbaende in December 1944; 1.70 m tall; light hair; married; Technical Officer of Jagdverband Mitte.

PISTON Untersturmfuehrer; instructor of Tactics at Fahnenjunkerschule Klagenfurt; age 26; hair dark; eyes dark; height 1.75 m; has a pointed chin.

LA QUIANTE SS Hauptsturmfuehrer; instructor of weapons and gunnery at SS Junkerschule Klagenfurt; age 57; height 1.80 m; hair blond; eyes blue.

ROSENBUSCH SS Sturmbannfuehrer; Commanding Officer of Class at SS Junkerschule Klagenfurt; age 33; height 1.72 m; hair, blond; eyes blue; face round.

SCHMIDT SS Obersturmfuehrer; came to Jagdverband Mitte in December 1944; 1.70 m tall; brown hair; age 30; married and lived in Sudetanland; Administration Officer of Jagdverband Mitte.

SCHREIBER SS Untersturmfuehrer; Commander of Flusskampfschwimmer; age 24; height 1.71 m; hair blond; eyes brown.

SCHWERT SS Obersturmfuehrer, Commander of Reconnaissance Company of Jagdverband Mitte

STEPHAN SS Untersturmfuehrer; instructor of Tactics at SS Junkerschule Klagenfurt; age 24; height 1.80 m; hair blond; eyes blue.

STRECKER SS Hauptsturmfuehrer; instructor of Tactics at SS Junkerschule Klagenfurt; age 27; height 1.80 m; blond hair; eyes blue; left leg and right hand amputated.

STRECKFUSS SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, Commander of Signal Unit of SS Jagdverbaende.

WALTER SS Obersturmfuehrer; Adjutant to SKORZENY; age 42; height 1.79 m; hair blond; eyes blue; wearer of the Knight's Cross.

WANZACK Obersturmbannfuehrer, Amt VI c of the RSHA.

S E C R E T

WIEGNER, Dr.

SS Untersturmfuehrer and instructor of sports at SS Junkerschule Klagenfurt; age 32; hair dark; eyes blue; height 1.85 m;

ZACH

SS Obersturmfuehrer; instructor of political schooling at SS Junkerschule Klagenfurt; hair bland; eyes blue; face round; 1.72 m tall.

XII. CONCLUSION

The information given by Source is judged reliable and truthful. Subject cooperated in every way and could not be regarded as a security threat. He is willing to act as an informer in a detention camp and should not be treated as a political prisoner.

XIII. DISPOSITION

As a Hauptsturmfuehrer in the Waffen SS, Source is to be detained at USFI/DC under present de-Nazification directives.

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